auspicious for the full realization of all the brilliant anticipations which have been indulged in. The weather seemed to be a little adverse to a very brilliant opening in the morning; but the old saying that "If it rains before seven it will clear off before eleven" proved happily true to-day, and the thousands and thousands who have com-bined to honor the "liub" with their presence are as much delighted as the projectors and managers of

The spacious Coliseum in which the great festival is progressing has already been elaborately described in the HERALD, and it is only necessary now to allude to it as the most generous structure in this country in the matter of room and capacity. If it ccommodates 50,000, as is claimed, there was certainly that number inside of it at the inauguration ceremonies and opening concert this afternoon. Early in the morning, in spite of a peiting rain, thousands of people assembled in the vicinity of the mammoth edifice, and during the entire day, before and after the concert, and while it was progressing, every avenue of approach was througed with coming id going pedestrians, dashing and prancing steeds, and elegant and elaborate carriages, phaetons and other vehicles. Around the Collseum, in its immediate neighborhood, a junior city seemed to have sprung up during the night. The chief features of it of course consist of eating houses, soda fountains ice cream saloons and the other customary appendages suitable to a gala occasion, including one or two theatres, an opera house or two of the burnt cork character, and also half a score of lager been

The only feature of interest inside of the Collseum during the forenoon was an entertainment in honor of the visiting members of the press, provided by the city of Boston. The idea was a wise one, and so was the collation; but where there was one newspaper man invited there were a dozen others who probably never saw the inside of a newspaper office, and while those whom it was intended to honor were, to a considerable extent, crowded out, the dead beats and friends of the members of the city government induiged in at least one good meal the city showed its cleverness, however, and the fact should, therefore, be recorded.

ENTRANCE OF THE AUDIENCE-A GRAND ARRAY. The doors of the Coliseum were opened for the ceneral multitude at two o'clock, and hours before this the impatient ticket holders were justering about the different apertures of ingress, all anxious to gain admittance to the interior at the earliest possible moment. When at length the critical hour arrived, and when the doors were swung back, there was a promiscious rush for them, and the services of at least a dozen policemen were required at each door to check the struggling masses of humanny. Immediately aponentering the addience were distributed in their seats by an army of well trained ushers, and within an hour's time nearly every one of the fity thousand seats in the colosal structure was occupied. The array of beauty and fashion thus assembled was probably without a rival in this country, and the audience, together with the elaborate and tasty decorations, tae patrione emolems of peace, and the various national devices, all combine to form a spectacle truly grand and impressive and upon which every visitor looked with feelings of pride and emotion, and could only turn from with great reluctance. The floor or body of the house was generally occupied by invited guests and other gentlemen, while the galieries were generally sought by the laddes and gentlemen accompanying them, thus exhibiting to good advantage such a sea of female beauty and loveliness as was rarely if ever before gathered in one common concourse.

FROMINENT FERSONS PRESENT.

Among the most prominent of the invited guests present at the opening was Admiral Farragut who, with his wife, occupied a seat with Commander e different apertures of ingress, all anxious to gain

Among the most prominent of the invited greats present at the opening was Admiral Farragut who, with his wife, occupied a seat with Commander Wiislow, of Kearsarge and Alabama fame. He was escorted to the Collseum by a detachment of the Boston Naval Association, preceded by a detachment of the Jublee Gimore' Bands. The British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was also among those who occupied a prominent place on the floor, and also Consul Larcoche, of Hayti; Mayor Frice, of Mobile; Senator wilson, Hon. Exta Mellard, of Omaha, and a battaflop of mayors and officials from neignboring States.

THE OPENING CIREMONIES.
With commendable promptness the ceremonies of inaugeration were commenced at three o'clock.
A. exander H. Rice, as President of the occasion,

with commendate propheness the ceremones of inaugaration were commenced at three o'clock. Alexander H. Rice, as President of the occasion, called the audience to order, and then prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. It was suggested some weeks since to have the torone of grace addressed by one hundred clergymen in unison, but the suggestion did not meet with the sanction of with the suggestion of the new with the sanction of which a brief address of welcome. He said:—

To this national festival instituted to commemorate the return of peace to our country, the restoration of our ancient liberties unimpaired, our national bonds of union unbroken, and our honor and credit unsulfield, Boston welcomes you all most sincerely and cordially. Let this welcome extend as widely as the beneficial and glorious effects of our happy peace can reach and be felt, that all nations and all tongues may join in the joyful strains, and let the gladsomelmust of this Jubice resound in one acclamation throughout the world and be echoed and re-echoed to the remotest regions of the universe. Domestic strife has ended; peace and harmony prevail. The sons of the Union rejoice in liberty and friendship. All, then, are welcome to join with us in singing the praises of the Great Ruier of events who has vouch-afted to us the most estimable of all biessings. May the harmony of the occasion strike deep into the breasts of us all and leave within our natures the most sciental to discover that our natures the most sciental to discove the original. Welcome, three welcome, are all to this our festival of peace.

After the Mayor had concluded, Mr. Alexander H. Rice occupied about half an hour in deivering the following address on the "Restoration of Peace and Union":—

OTENING ADDRESS BY MR. ALEXANDER H. RICE. LADLES AND GRATLEMEN—No one language.

After the Mayor had concluded, Mr. Alexander H. Rice occupied about half an hour in delivering the following address on the "Restoration of Peace and Union":—

OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. ALEXANDER H. RICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—No one, I am sure, can be more painfully conscious than I am at this moment how inadequate is any single voice, much more any words of mine, to give suitable expression to the sentiment of this great occasion. The scene itself, in all its fixed and versatile magnificence, is its best interpreter, and no eloquence, however lofty or descriptive, can equal the glowing inspiration of this impressive spectacle even before a sound is uttered. There is scarcely an exhibition of physical power more imposing than a multitude of living numanity, and no display of moral grandeur is more subime than the movement of that multitude when swayed by a common impulse and a kindred sympathy. The law of power and the law of harmony readily unite in one, whether in the domain of nature or of sentiment. For do we not read that when the virgin worlds came forth, radiant in divine giory and rich in gits from out the everlasting soluted, at the binding of Almighty power, the morning stars sang their greetings together and all the sons of God shouted for joy? So also is to rotained in the affairs of men that the highest triumpn of victory is the most perfect peace—the loudest din of battle hushed in the melody of song. In entire agreement with this thought convenes this vast assembly, larger than was ever before gathered in a single audience room upon this Continent—gathered from the East, from the West, from the North and from the South, to blend the power of numbers and the harmony of sound to gether—multiplied voice and instrument of every name in sending up to Heaven and forth to men a pean of great joy over the restoration of domestic peace and the renewal of prosperity to our common country. That country has long been in unconscious preparation for such a featival, so that the unantimity with which its announce

The Price Jubiles.

Brilliant Success of the Great
Enterprise.

Brilliant Success of the Great
Enterprise.

The First Day's Programme
Faultlessly Performed.

A Flood of Harmony from Twelve Thousand Singers and Musicians.

Enthusians of the Immense Audience.

Boston, June 15, 1880.

That great Peace Jubilee and Musicial Festival of which so much has been written and said is now a fact in the history of the Yankee nation. It got a good start this afternoon, and everything promises auspicious for the full realization of all the brilliant anticipations which have been indulged in. The Goddess of our jubilee. "Chet us have peace" are the decictable realims of fascination and enrehantment.

The First Day's Programme
Faultlessly Performed.

Boston, June 15, 1880.

That great Peace Jubilee and Musicial Festival of which so much has been written and said is now a fact in the history of the Yankee nation. It got a good start this afternoon, and everything promises auspicious for the full realization of all the brilliant anticipations which have been indulged in. The

Peace is the theme of our song—Peace the ideal goddess of our jubilee. "Let us have peace" are the watenwords of the great hero of the war, to whose military renown the country has now added the highest of civil houers. They are both a commentary upon the past and a promise of the inture; they reflect a state of war or of its consequences, and they plead for permanent tranquility. We have reen taugnit to relieve and joyfully accept the lesson, that the form of government which has come to us by inheritance is the wisest and most beneficent which the sagacity of man has hituerto discovered; that its principles are the gathered harvest of the lebids of social science and the best experience of centuries of national failures and successes emoodled in a new declaration of human rights, whose promulgation marked a new epoch in human affairs. But few of the conceptions of men, and even newly discovered principles true in themselves, are not always susceptible of incorporation into active forms which immediately produce their ingrisest and most sailurity results. Whether in framing the federal constitution in the colomes admitted of forming a more perifect Union," which should be free from every element of future discover, is a question which can now be discussed to no practically useful end. It is well to remember gratefully that the new principles, when cumcutated, commanded the almost universal consent and admiration of maximal, and that whatever distrust existed respecting them grew out of the infirmities of human nature, and not out of the everiasting truths which the "Declaration" proclaimed; and that the elements of discord which have since appeared were not embodied in the beclaration of independence nor in the constitution, but were incidental to the condition of society in some sections of the country, and were then deemed so in significant in importance that their eradication might safely be left to the operation of natural causes. How fatal was this mistake more than three hundred thousand her may be a sub It was adopted. It was nevertheless not only one of the most supendous wars of history, and one of the must lamentable in that it was a domestic civil war; but the value of its historic teaching lies in the fact that it was not a war arising from the ambition of rival sovereigns, nor a war for conquest, nor a war of retailation, but a war into which were cast the essential ideas of popular liberty in their broadest application.

essential ideas of popular liberty in their broadest application.

Ine great argument had been made in Senate and forum. The appeal had been carried to public opinion and to public suffrage. In short, the hour had struck in the belifty of the ages when the rights of human nature mexorably demanded that another step forward should be taken; and the way led through an indivisible sea of blood. Into its surging billows millions of men leaped with agile ferocity; they grappled and dashed at each other's throats with sabre and bayonet. Infantry, cavairy, artillery, fort, frigate and gunboat poured in the terrible missies of destruction. Death gloaded over the carnage of his new implements of monitor ships and mamof his new implements of monator show and manmott gams and Minie balls and repeating rifles,
Dauntless bravery, intrepid courage, consummate
skill, more than koman firanness or Sparian courage characterized the conflict. The gory torrents
overflowed the land, dashed through he streets
of our othes, spread over our farms and villages and
left their memorial staths upon aimost every home.
Mourning here, oesolation there, debt everywhere.
Such was the scene. Such the contrast against seventy years of peace. Such the contrast against seventy years of peace. Such the contrast against seventy years of peace. Such the contrast against seventy years of peace with bated breath we anxiously ask, Will the new peace be permanent? As the
causes of the war did not lie in the essential principles of the government—not, strictly speaking, in
errors of administration—out in influences and institutions which no longer have power or existence
upon this confinent, it is safe to say that the same
damage of the powers of each of interpretation
respecting the facility of the conrespecting the facility of the facility of the
secancy of the facility of the facility of the
as tage beyond them—to its inglere life of freedom
and union, and is preparing aircady for t

different sections of the country shall be held at bay by military power, as France restrains England and Pressis restrains France, and England reciprocally restrains both. Bus it is a peace resting upon the immutuable basis of justice and humanity, upon a common interpretation of the fundamental law, and upon a more homogeneous civilization in the States. In fact now, for the first time in our history, is beginning to be fulfilled the prophetic vision of that republic whose foundations were laid in the Declaration of Independence, and for the rearing of whose superstructure the patriols of the Revolution thought it glory and gain to die. How theroughly public opinion has changed respecting the dangers from an extension of territory is manifest in the fact that every acre of the vast interior of the continent, held but recently as an unknown wilderness and occupied only by wild beasts and savage men, has now been organized under the forms of civil government, with its representatives or delegates in the national Congress; and to these embryo States the policy of the government invites immigration without limit by inducements which it is in the power of no other country to present. Furthermore, not content with possessing the whole Pacific slope, from British Columbia to Mexico, within a twelve-month Congress has ratified with remarkable, unanimity the parchase of the entire Russian possessions on this continent. And the ponding negotiations with Denmark for the Island of St. Thomas are the crowning testimony, that whatever were the grounds for alarm at the expansion of the national domain, they have effectually disappeared. If it he the destiny of the United States ultimately to absorb the whole habitable parts of the continent of North America, as present indications signify. Ibelieve this will be done, whether from necessity or choice of those concerned, with entire safety to the national Union, and also by those honorable and peaceful means when accord with the spirit and civilization of this appear of the c

rest of mankind. Not only for ourselves has the increatable test of republican institutions been made, but for them; and in that test the almost uniform history of rebellions and of republics has been reversed; and the great fact has at last been inscribed, as with letters of fire in the sky, that a government resting upon the consent of the governed has survived a trial that would have snaken to its foundations the strongest monarchy in the world; and that it has come out of the bloody ordeal a thousand for stronger than when it entered. Of such a people there can be no insignificant estimate in the future, either by monarchs or common men. It would savor of vain boasting to say that the seat of political power has already changed from the old World to the New; but it would be untrue only in the same sense that it would be to announce the approach of sunrise when it is only dawn of day. As well might we attempt to stop the car of Pheebus at the gates of Aurora as to stay "the course of empire" on its "westward way." There is not a first class Power in Europe at this hour which is not sensibly affected, both in its policy with other nations and in its domestic administration, by the new and increasing importance of the United States. And to their honor and our gratification it may be said that this great influence arises not more from their appreciation of the gignatic military resources of this nation than from the moral grandeur of its position and the force of its example. Within a few days past it has been stated to me by an authority which i consider inferior to none in this country, that, notwithstanding the known policy of peace on the part of this government toward England in the honorable settlement of the four great Powers of Europe, himself among the ablost of living diplomatitis, had declared that, so long as these claims shall remain an open question between the ward England in the honorable settlement of the four great Powers of Europe, himself among the ablost of living diplomatitis, had declared paralleled international courtesy, and, as a just tribute to his extated character and position, saw in the despatch also the unmistakable surals of diplomatic significance. I shall abase nothing from the measure of our united affection and respect for the great Admiral of our navy, whose presence here to day with that of his brave compeers in march and an buttle, on land and sea, add dignity and grace to this jabilee, as their deeds add miral of other country, if I say that the imperial honors lavished upon him in his recent expedition were the world's admiring tribute aliae to the una nad to the flag which foated above him. The Atlantic Ocean, with its steamers in eight days from European to American scaports, and beneath whose freighted waters the messages of intercommunication outrun the speed of the earth in her revolutions, is no longer an appreciable barrier to reciprocal influence. On the other hand all eyes are already turning to the Pacific Ocean as the field of an immense Oriental and American commerce in the immediate future. The civilization of the West is crossing the Pacific. Like an angel of resurrection it stands knocking at the gates of China and lapan, and with clarion tones proclaims the tidings that a new era has dawned upon the world. And from their myriad populations will come countiess thousands to meet the hardy emigration of Europe and the mielligence, enterprise and energy of the American mind in working the materials and in utilizing the, facilities of this vast, Continent under influences favorable to the highest progress and achievements of the race. The and the intelligence, enterprise and energy of the American mind in working the materials and in utilizing the facilities of this vast continent under influences favorable to the highest progress and achievements of the race. The highest progress and achievements of a free and united people occupying a territory almost boundless in geographical extent, diversified in climate and productions, and rich in the nameless treasure of Nature—a country located between the two great commercial oceans of the world; drawing to itself the long ouried scerets and agreacies of Oriental civilization, and the arts and discoveries of the most polished nations of modern times; in population practically numberless; advanced in education, interature, science, refinement and Christianity, and stimulated by every incentive that can appeal to the interest, taste, ambition or sense of duty among men. The opportunity for this great example of human progress and achievement but just now hung suspended amid the cries of the battle field. For a white it shared the vicisitudes of loss and recovery, of victory and defeat, with the forunes of war. We commemorate the end of war and the establishment of a national peace which secures this opportunity to posterity, and to ourselves the unnumbered blessings of this land of freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow countrymen and countrywomen, from every quarter and of every condition, we rejoice with you in this great and benedicant consummation. We greet you with cordial benedictions. Let the munitudinous harmonies of these days of jubilee symbolize a real unity of friendship and brotherhood which shall be universal and unending. We bid you Goodspeed in a new career of honors and usefulness, and we invoke for our beloved and common country that righteousness which exciteth a nation and which is ab

lows:—

1. Grand Choral, "A Strong Uastie is Our Lord"... Luther
Ful chorus, grand orchestra and great organ
2. Overture, "Tamhause"... Wagner
3. Glory be to God on High, "Twelfth Mass"... Mozart
Full chorus, with orchestraj and organ accompaniment.
Gounod
Gounod

Full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment.

4. Frayer, "Ave Maria." Gound

The Introductory Violin Obligato, usually rendered by one performer, was payed by 200 violinsts.

5. National Air. "Star Spangled Samper." Sung by the full chorus, with grand orchestra, organ, military band, drum corps, chiming of bells, and artiflery accompaniment.

paniment.

Intermission officen minutes.

PART II.

Invocation, "Hymn of Peace," written for the occasion by Giver Wendell Holmes, to the music of Keller's "American

5. Invocation, "Hymu of Peace," written for the occasion by Oliver Wendeil Holmes, to the music of Keller's "American Hymn."
Full chorns, grand orchestra, organ and military band.
7. Overture, "William Teil". Rossins
8. Inflammatius, "Stabat Mater".
8. Inflammatius, "Stabat Mater".
9. Coronation March, "Il Profeta". Meyerbeer
9. Coronation March, "Il Profeta". Meyerbeer
10. National Air, "My Country, 'tto of Thee."
Sung by the entire chorus, accompanied by the grand orchestra of 600, military band of 400, great organ, full drum corps, chiming bells, infantry firing and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music.

RECEPTION OF CONDUCTOR GILMORE.
There were evident signs of uneastiness and anxiety on the face of the conductor as he moved his baton for the opening chorals. The reception

accorded to him, the originator, the leader, the chief spirit and the engineer of this enterprise, was one that might well make the proudest chief that ever history immortalized feel envious of had he been present. The entire audience rose to their feet and joined with the chorus in a perfect volcano of applause. Lasies waved handkerchiefs, and the chieres of 20,000 people rolled up towards the vast roof as a grateful libation to a man who may now be termed a public benefactor.

cheers of 20,000 people rolled up towards the vast roof as a grateful libation to a man who may now be termed a public benefactor.

Martin Luther's well known hymn seemed to have been placed first as a test merely of the effect of the chorus and orchestra; then came an ordeal for the orchestra—the overture to "Tannhauser." Julius Eichberg was the conductor. He took the Tempo exceedingly slow, probably through fear lest the heterogeneous elements beneath his baton should not otherwise follow it with sumicient precision. Then for the first time did the wonderful power of the orchestra become known. The strings overshadowed everything, even the formidable brassband. The wind instruments were the weakest. Among the first violins sat Ole Bull, Howard Glover, one or two of the Molienhauer's and Carl Rosa. Those magnificent passages of semitone scales which accompany and adorn the Pilzrim chorus in this overture were given with a precision and spirit which I have never heard before, even in small orchestras or at the sydenham palace concerts in England. Even expression was there, and as the last notes of the subject died away the violins sounded like the sighing of the winter wind through a forest of unleaved plines. The wind instruments could hardly be heard at the end of the Collseum when they came in with the Pilgrim chorus. After the overture Carl Zurahn took the baton and the first part of the Gloria of Mozart's Twelfth Mass and chorus was rendered. Orchestra and organ took up this grand work. There was considerable lagging on the verses, and the conductor had to drag them through with difficulty. Mine, Parepa Rosa then sang Gounod's Arc Maria. Her voice was not sufficient to fill the lumense building, though the tones were pure and expressive as usual. The two hundred violin obligato was the best feature of this piece, but there was no sound heard of the Bach prelude on which this beautiful melody is built. It is generally played on a piano or harp, but on this occasion was either omitted or rendered inaudible.

The "Tell" overture in the second part was another cane.

The "Tell" overture in the second part was another trumph for the orchestra. It went like clockwork. The "Coronation March" was taken so slow that it became dreary, and, besides, the big drum got a little mixed towards the end. But the grandest of all the works performed was the Anvil Chorus from the "Trovatore." The scene from the balcony was one to remember for a litetime. As the chorus stood up, tier after tier, and the steady stroke upon an hundred anvils, mingled with the avalanche of voices and instruments, the ear was demended with the noise and the eye was dazzled with the sight. A dense sen of heads surged above the seats set aside for the chorus and one hundred red shirts marked the line of anvils. Nothing like this has ever been heard in music before. That the experiment of massing voices and instruments together on such an enormous scale is a success, would be little to say for the triumph which has crowned the first concert. The organ is the best for the purpose I have ever heard, not excepting the one used at the Sydenham Palace or the great one at St. George's Hail, Liverpool. Its tones were heard and felt clear over and through the host of voices and instruments. At times it seemed to overshadow all, and its thunder tones shook the building.

CONCLUSION.

Another grand concert takes place this afternoon,

times it seemed to overshadow ali, and its thunder tones shook the building.

Another grand concert takes place this afternoon, and it is likely that the audience will be trebled. The seemes outside the Coliseum during the festivities inside were numerous and amusing. Thousands whose financial circumstances would not warrant the purchase of a ticket lingered around from beginning to end, and so far as partaking of the musical strains produced was concerned, they were about as fortunate as those who occupied the five dollar seats inside. There were numerous cases of pocket-picking reported, and several of the professionals were arrested and others ordered away from the premises by the police. The only accident of any account was the wounding of one of the chorus guns.

The President will arrive in the morning, and his presence at the festival in the alternoon will probably be one of the attractive features of the occasion. The streets are crowded to-night, and everyhody is feeling gay and festive over the successful innuguration of the great affair.

THE GRAND RUSH TO THE JUBILEE.

Exodus of Gothamites for the Hub-Departur of the Boston Steamboats—Scenes on the Wharves—General Grant—Ladies, Commo-dores, Brigadiers, Soldiers, Policemen, Banners and Opera Bonfle-Two Bands and an Artillery Accompaniment.

The hearts of the hotel keepers of Boston would The hearts of the hotel keepers of Boston would have been made giad could they have witnessed the departure of Gothamites yesterday for the pfous and jubilant metropolis of Massachusetts. Such an exodus has seldom been witnessed, and the wonder is where the managers of the Heamboat lines contrived to bestow so many passengers. The steamer Providence of the Fall River line in particular was crammed, and her decks filled with people on the qui vive for the advent of General Grant, who had arrived in the city from West Point in the morning with his wife and had been stopping at a friend's house all day. The wharf was also crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the President, and the police had some difficulty in keeping back the eager throngs who pressed forward on the arrival of every carriage on the wharf, under the impression that it contained the General. Several false alarms of tual arrival was finally announced by the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He passed rapidly from his carriage to the boat. As he crossed on the gang plank a very faint cheer was raised, which he acknowledged by bowing slightly. board, four companies of the Third cavalry, New York State National Guard, under the command of Colonei Budke, marched on to the wharf and formed in line. Twenty-five members of the Washington Grays, accompanied by Inspector General McQuade, General Morris and General Tweed, of the Governor's starf, were on board. The decks were thronged with ladies and their brilliant costumes, the bright uniforms of the military and the semi-naval dress of the steamboat officers and employes made up quite a dazzling coup a'orid. An unlimited display of bunting, which graced every projecting point of the vessel where it could be seen, neightened the effect by a most vivid contrast of gay colors. A band of music on board discoursed airs from opera bongs, piumes nodded, flags and blonde curis waved in the breeze, sabres jingled, jewels and epaulets sparked, and "bright eyes looked love to eyes that spake again."

On the wharf the constant arrival of vehicles, the Colonel Rudke, marched on to the wharf and formed

plumes nodded, flags and blonde curis waved in the breeze, sabres jingled, jewels and cpaulets sparkled, and "bright eyes looked love to eyes that spake again."

On the wharf the constant arrival of vehicles, the banging about of heavy luggage, the orders of policemen, the cries of flags drivers and coachmen, caused a din which vieil for ascendancy with the music of the band. There was little confusion, however, in consequence of the excellent arrangements of the managers of the company. The gaugway was kept clear and consequently passengers were not exposed to that obstruction of locomotion, that crowding and elbowing, which in this country almost invariably attends any attempt to get on board steamboats and railway cars. An intelligent contraband in white cotton gloves assisted ladies to alight from their coaches and handed them gracefully to the gang plank, along which they tripped daintily and Grecianly (at least such of them as were young and good looking) without let or hindrance, to the admiration of all the "male sect." Bionde beauties lavished tender caresses upon each other at parting, thereby exciting the envy of the men; fond "parients" laid audible injunctions upon their fast offspring about to participate in the coming restrictes at the Hub; "Chawica," with winskers the color of pine snavings, eyeginss and other accessories in dispensable to the swell complete, nods a nonehalant addeut to the "Guyner," while less refined youths snouted noisy farewells to one another from the deck and wharf. The proprietor of Eric and of operators, the missel stands at the entrance of the gang plank, directing and superintending the arrangements in person, and admirable they are, and great credit they reflect upon his management.

But the hour of departure has arrived and the order is given to remove the gang plank. The men are already about to lay violent hunds upon it, when a steel helmet and much sword. He is a washington Grey. Make haste my gallant fere, or you will be left. So at last we are off and the statel

EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT ROCHESTER ROCHESTER, June 15, 1869.

A fire was caused in Messrs, Osgood & Farley's paint and oil store, on Front street, this morning, by the explosion of benzine. The fames were quickly suppressed, and the firemen were dismissed, when a second explosion, in the basement, took place, blowing out the windows and doors of the entire building. The chief engineer and others, who were in the building at the time, were somewhat injured. Subsequently a brick fell from the root, straking a fireman named Joseph Russell on the head, producing a bad fracture of his skull.

WASHINGTON.

The Relations Between Spain and Peru.

VIEWS OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The Instructions to Minister Motley.

Matter to be Deferred. OUR MISSING MINISTER IN PARAGUAY.

Negotiations in the Alabama

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1869. A Cable Telegram Denied-Minister Motley's Instructions-Temporary Postponement of the Alabama Question—No Proposition to be Submitted by Mr. Motley.

It is not true, as announced in a recent cable tele-ram, that in an official communication Minister Motley intimated that the American administration oncurs in the reasons which led the Senate to reject the Alabama treaty. Such was not the tenor of his nstructions concerning his intercourse with her Majesty's government, and it is not, therefore, con-sidered probable that he would make that assertion. It is, however, certain that he was instructed to explain the circumstances attending rejection of the treaty, without committing this government to any line of policy, but at the ame time standing by the rejection of the treaty. Minister Motley is not instructed to make any proposition for the settlement of the claims, but to say that in view of the irritation in England, owing to the rejection of the treaty, the present is not an auspicious time to propose the reopening of negotiations. In other words, the temporary postponement of the question is desirable, with the hope that when the excitement shall subside her Majesty's government will invite a reopening of negotiations. He is not authorized to announce the readiness of our government to make any proposition on that sub-ject nor to demand the payment of the amount of damages, national as well as individual, but to ssure her Majesty's government of the sincere desire of our own to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Another point in the instruc-tions is in effect that the mere proclamation declaring the rebels entitled to belliger-ent rights is not in itself a cause for demanding damages or a separate ground of complaint; but this, taken in connection with subsequent acts, was tais, taken in connection with subsequent acts, was unfriendly and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which required reparation. The instructions were prepared at the Department of State about ten days before Minister Motley left this country. Hav-ing been slightly modified at the instance of President Grant himself, they were carefully considered by the Cabinet, to whom they were acceptable, and vere soon thereafter handed to Motley without further amendment. The only specific instructions to Motley as to treaty negotiations are with reference to naturalization and consuls, and it is supposed by this time he has entered upon that duty.

Spanish Views of the Cuban Question—The Revolution Virtually at an End-Vigorous Policy to be Pursued by the New Captain

The contradictory reports sent from Cuba with regard to the respective power and prospects of the Spaniards and the insurgents are not the only illustrations of the wide difference of opinion which exists on that subject. The other day I sent you the opin ons of Secretary Fish and the Cuban agents on the prospect of the success of the Cubans. It will be remembered they thought the Spanish power was about gone. In conversation with the Spanish Min-ister to-day I said, "What about Cuba, Mr. Roberts 915

"Oh, it is virtually at an end," he said, with a satisfactory strug of his shoulders.

I was at a loss to know whether he meant the insurrection or the effort of Spain to suppress it, so I

said, "Which is at an end, the insurrection or the Spanish power in Cuba?"

"Oh, the insurrection," he replied. "There is very little left of it," he continued, "and it will soon be put down-that is, if no new political complications should arise."

By political complications I understood him to mean favorable action on the part of the United States towards Cuba. Mr. Roberts seems well satisfied that the policy of our government towards Cuba will not be changed, and he therefore gives himself little trouble on that score. He denies that the Spanish volunteers in Cuba are disposed to be the Spanish government and does not pelieve that they contemplate a counter revo General Rodas, Mr. Roberts expects to reach Havana about the 24th. He thinks he will be installed in his office without difficulty, and will set about in good earnest to put down the insurgents and restore peace to the island. Of course Mr. Roberts put little faith in what he terms the Cuban stories about the landing of filiousters. He does not believe there is any considerable number of them on the island, nor does he think it possible for them to land in respect able force at any point where they could effect a junction with the insurgents before the Spanist forces would be upon them.

Recognition of Cuba by Peru. The Spanish Minister, M. Roberts, who has been

absent from the city for some days, returned or Department seeking an interview with Secretar Pish relative to the new complications which have arisen in Cuba. Owing to the fact that Mr. Fish wa letained at his house by illness M. Roberts did not see him. Soon after the recognition of the bellige rent rights of the Cubans by the Peruvian government the Spanish Minister called upon Secretary Fish about the matter. It appears that since the acceptance by both Spain and Peru of the friendly intervention of the United States in their late quarrel all diplomatic business between the two governments has been carried on through the United States. The Spanish Minister here does not recognize the Feruvian Minister officially, nor does the latter recognize the former. The business of their respective governments with each other is transacted through our State Department. When M. Roberts first spoke to Mr. Fish about, the action of the Peruvian government towards the patriot Cubans the Secretary of State did not credit it. He had not at that time received any official notice of it. M. Roberts, however, gave full credence to it. Mr. Fish asked him what he thought of it. The Spanish Minister replied that he looked upon it as a breach of good faith and honor with the United States. not care and he did not suppose his government would care for the action of Peru. It could not, in his opinion, affect the Cuban insurrection one way or the other. Peru was too far away from Cuba and, besides, had neither money, men nor munitions of war to spare. Of course, it was, as far as it went, an act of hostility towards Spain, and did Spain regard Peru as of any account in this business would be sufficient cause for reopening hostilities; but both parties had put their old quarrel into the hands of the United States government for settlement, and both of them were in honor bound not to do anything to cause a revival of hostilities without first apprising the United States of their intention. M. Roberts does not think Spain is bound, under the circumstances, to observe the arrangement of arbitration entered into hy herself and Peru, now that the latter has ceased to respect her part of the contract. Nor does ne think that the United States ought to have anything further to do with Peru, inasmuch as the latter is guilty of a breach of good faith towards our govern-ment. It is said M. Roberts in illustrating the matter compared it to two gentlebelligerents have confidence, steps in, and both the parties say they are satisfied to leave the matter in his hands, and the quarrer ends with this under-standing. Subsequently, however, one of them renews the quarrel, without consulting this mutual friend. What would the mutual friend say? He ought to say, "You have not kept your word with me. You do not have confidence in me, and I want no more to do with you." Secretary Fish, to be sure, had no remedy in the premises, except to adopt the course pursued by the "mutual friend" in the Spanish Minister's illustration. It is not ascertained, however, that he has notified the Peruvian government of the refusal of our government to continue longer as an arbitrator in the settlement of he imculty with Spain.

The Late Sale of Iron-Clads-The Monitors Still in the Market. None of the bids offered at the Navy Departm

yesterday for the purchase of the iron-clads Nansett, Waxsaw, Chimo and others have been accept account of being under appraised value. The high-est bid, it will be remembered, was from Richard wallach, of this city, offering \$160,000 each for any two, but this amount was under the appraisement, consequently the proposal was rejected. The monitors are still in the market and bids will be received for them at the Bureau of Construction and Re

Diplomatic Rumors - Capards Explode Transfers of Ministers.

There is the best authority for stating that Minister Thoruton is not to be transferred to Madrid. The report that he had been notified of promotion to the spanish mission seems to have no foundation whatever. Mr. Thornton has received no such notificaion, nor does he believe that any such is contemplated by his government. Perhaps the only ground for the story is to be found in the fact that there is now a vacancy in the Spanish mission, and that one of his predecessors, Sir John Crampton, was transferred from Washington to Madrid, which he has just resigned, on account of ill health ostensibly but really, as some people say here, because he has found Spanish society very unpleasant since the marriage of his former wife, Miss Balfe, to a Castilian nobleman. The latter cause can hardly be the real one, for Sir John might reasonably be ex-pected to have become used to the thing by mere lapse of time.

No News of Minister McMahon-Refusal of the Allies to Permit an American Escort to Pass Their Lines.

The State Department has received no positive or direct information from Minister McMahon since December last, when he arrived at Asuncion. Al other information is rumor or speculation. The latest official despatches are dated April 8 from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro the 24th of the same

Mr. Worthington, Minister to Urnguay, writes from Buenos Ayres that he had demanded of the Argentine government either an escort through the allied lines or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them, to enable our govern-ment to communicate with Minister McMahon. Both the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian governments have refused the right, on the ground that it could not then be granted without affecting the proposed hostile movements of the government, which were soon to take place, and which would open up the con nication desired. Mr. Worthington replied that he had already waited forty days for the movements to be made; that the right of the government of the United States to have the communication made was undisputed, and as the aliles would not aid our government it would be driven on its own resources to obtain the communication. Commander Kirkland. of the Wasp, had a sharp correspondence with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean governments on the

Summer Becoming Unpopular with Foreign

Summer has got to be unpopular with the foreign legations here. He used to be the "white-headed boy" with all of them until he made that terrible speech about the Alabama claims and alluded in secret session of the Senate to some private information obtained during private talks with the legation people. Perhaps the only members of the legations that pretend to relish Sumner's course are the Frenchmen, who in secret gloat over what they con-

Caleb Cushing.
Old Caleb Cushinz seems to be looming up here again. He is getting into the confidence of the highest people of the government, and appears to be consulted on the most important matters of policy.

What is very strange, too, he is the bosom friend of both Fish and Sumner, who represent widely differ-ent interests. One day he is closeted with Fish, con-gratulating him on his masterly foreign policy, and the next he is in confidential confab with the filustrious Charles, who, it is said, regards his utterances as those of an oracle. Illness of Secretary Fish.

Secretary Fish has been quite unwell for two days. He has been confined to his house, but his ailment though unfitting him for attention to business, is not of a dangerous character.

A Fashionable Wedding in Prospect. It is rumored that M. Le Comte de Turenn Second Secretary of the French Legation, is about The Comte is a descendant of the great Turenne.

Commotion in the War Department.
The heads of the various branches of the War Office had a sort of caucus to-day regarding the famous Raw-lins order dismissing the clerks by wholesale. It is understood that they have agreed to recommend to Secretary Rawlins a revocation of the order. Nearly all of them have written letters to the Secretary representing the impolicy of the order, and declaring that if carried out it would suspend the operations of the whole department. General Meigs has written a particularly strong letter on the subject.

Discharge of Government Employes The Pension Bureau has twenty-eight clerks in ex-cess of the number allowed, and consequently that number will be removed by July 1, and the notices to those named for removal will be delivered in a day or two. As the law no longer recognizes female cierks in this bureau, the twelve female copyists employed will also be dismissed. Thirteen dismis-sals of watchmen in the Interior Department building will take place this week to reduce the force to the number required by law. Forty clerks in the Land Office are soon to be removed.

Authority of Revenue Officers-Important Decision.
Supervisor Perrie, of the North and South Carolina

district, informs Commissioner Delano that a con involving the right of internal revenue officials to examine the books of shipment of merchandise subjeto internat revenue tax, which he was instrumental in bringing before the court at Raleigh, N. C., had re-cently been decided in favor of the supervisor in every particular. The case grew out of the seizure by the supervisor of the books of the North Carolina Railroad Company for the purpose of obtaining in-formation concerning shipments of tobacco, whiskey, stills and other merchandise, which seizure was upon the supervisor procured an attachment. Chief Justice Chase was present at the trai of the freight agent for contempt, in having refused to obey a summons to appear with the books of the company at the supervisor's office, although he did not exercise jurisdiction in the case.

More Quaker Indian Agents.

More Quarter Indian Agents.

The Society of Friends have presented to the Secretary of the Interior for appointment as Indian agents for the Central Superintendency the names of the following members of their religious order:— Cyrus Beede, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the Neosho agency; John D. Miles, of Wabash, Ind., for the Kickapoos; Jonathan Richards, of Philadelphia, for the Pottawattomies; Thomas Miller, of Springfield, Ohio, for the Sacs and Poxes, and Nathan Stubbs, of Kansas, for the Kansas Indians.

Smugglers.
Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department to-day of the murder of Mr. Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs, near Brownsville, Texas. He is supposed to have been murdered by saugglers on the Mexican border. His body was found in the

river. He is the third victim of the smugglers the Astronomical Observations in Iowa.
Professors Simon Newcomb, William Harkness
and John R. Eastman are ordered to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, or within 100 miles of that city, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.